

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART II—Section 2
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 48] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1963/KARTIKA 28, 1885

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1963:—

BILL No. 43 OF 1963

A Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Requisitioning and Acquisition Short title.
of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1963.

5 2. In section 1 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Amendment
30 of 1952. Property Act, 1952, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section of section 1.
shall be substituted, namely:—

10 “(3) It shall cease to have effect on the 14th day of March,
1970, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before
10 of 1897. such cesser of operation of this Act, and section 6 of the General
Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser of operation as if
it had then been repealed by a Central Act.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, which empowers the Central Government to requisition immovable property for the purposes of the Union and to acquire requisitioned property under certain circumstances is due to expire on the 14th March, 1964.

It is common knowledge that with the continued expansion of developmental activities of the Government there has been an appreciable increase in the demand for office and residential accommodation. As at present, the shortage estimated is approximately 59 lakh sq. ft. of office accommodation and 74,000 units of residential accommodation in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Any step to release the property held under requisition at this stage will only aggravate the existing shortage. At the same time, it may not be possible to acquire that property in view of the expenditure involved which may run into several crores of rupees. The conversion of existing requisitioning into leases, besides being expensive, is fraught with much difficulty as landlords are generally averse to making leases in favour of Government. Under the present circumstances, therefore, the need to requisition or continue under requisition property for essential Union purposes is likely to persist for some time to come. Accordingly, it is proposed that the life of the existing Act be extended for a further period of six years i.e. up to the 13th day of March, 1970.

MEHR CHAND KHANNA.

NEW DELHI;
The 4th November, 1963.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, which empowers the Central Government to requisition immovable property for the purposes of the Union and to acquire requisitioned property under certain circumstances is due to expire on the 14th March, 1964. This Bill seeks to extend the life of the existing Act for a further period of six years i.e. up to the 13th day of March, 1970. The power of the Central Government to requisition immovable property for the purposes of the Union and to acquire requisitioned property will continue and some of the property which is subject to requisition at present may continue to be subject to requisition for some time more. The continuance of the Act does not, however, necessarily involve any additional expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. On the contrary if the Government releases the property held at present under requisition, it would have to take lease of other property and pay rent in respect thereof which in the conditions now prevailing would be much greater. As the number of requisitioned property varies from time to time and as requisitioned property can also be acquired, it is extremely difficult to give an estimate of the amount of compensation that may be payable in respect of requisitioned property for any future period. At the present moment, however, it is estimated that the amount of annual expenditure on account of payment of compensation for requisitioned property would be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.

CORRIGENDA

In the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2—

1. No. 34, dated the 13th August, 1963:—

(i) Page 498, marginal heading to clause 6, for 'Disqualification of office of Trustee.' read 'Disqualification for office of Trustee';

(ii) Page 499, marginal heading to clause 10, for 'Filling of vacance office of Trustee.' read 'Filling of vacancies in office of Trustee.';

- (iii) Page 513, line 24 from the top, for 'or' read 'or';
- (iv) Page 516, marginal reference to clause 51, for '52 1962.' read '52 of 1962.'; and
- (v) Page 543, marginal heading to clause 125, for 'of central Government to rect regutions to be made or to make regulations.' read 'Power of Central Government to direct regulations to be made or to make regulations.'

2. No. 36, dated the 16th August, 1963:—

Page 561, line 40 from the top, for 'is made, may, within 30 days of the receipt of such order, appeal' read '(2) The person against whom an order under sub-section (1)'.
